New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1483 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Highly Interesting and Animated Debates.

Appointment of a National Executive Committee.

THE PLATFORM.

Action in reference to the North Americans.

Letters of Withdrawal from Judge McLean and Salmon P. Chase.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTING.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA

THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

NO BALLOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18.

The Republican National Convention met again this morning in Musical Fund Hall. There was—if there was any change—a larger attendance of Delegates than during the first day; and the rear of the Hall not open for spectators, was crowded to excess. Soon after 10 o'clock the President declared the first business in order to be hearing reports from Committees.

There being none then ready to report, he said the National Committee, to consist of one from each State, might be appointed, which was done, as follows:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.	
Maine—Nathan Dane.	Wm. A. Sickles, Kentucky.
New-Hampshire—Jared W. Williams.	Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
Vermont—Jacob Collamer.	Wm. Dudd, Illinois.
Massachusetts—Henry Wilson.	J. Blake, Indiana.
Rhode Island—Wm. P. Blair.	Zachariah Chandler, Mich.
Connecticut—Wm. Buckingham.	A. J. Hamblin, Iowa.
New-York—Edwin D. Morgan.	Wm. Windle, Wisconsin.
New-Jersey—Wm. Pennington.	Cornelius Cole, California.
Pennsylvania—Wm. F. Packer.	M. L. Convers, Kansas.
Delaware—Wm. Temple.	H. Rice, Nebraska.
Maryland—Wm. Harris.	Lewis Clephane, D. C.
Virginia—Wm. Wright.	

The President now stated that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report.

THE RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

Hon. HORACE WINTER, the Chairman of the Committee, appeared and said: I have been instructed by the Committee upon Resolutions to report to the Convention the following resolutions as a declaration of the principles and aims of the Republican Party:

This Convention of Delegates assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or division, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of slavery into Kansas, and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the condition of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction—that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the Territories of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting the existence or extension thereof. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained. [Enthusiastic cheering.] That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territory those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery. [Tremendous cheers and laughter.]

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States, ordained and established in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the darkest constitutional features of the present Administration have been fruitfully and boldly taken from them—their Territory has been invaded by an armed force—citizens and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the right of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure have been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without process of law—and the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murder, robbery, and arson have been invited and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present National Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accomplices, before the country and before the world; [loud cheering;] and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the criminal perpetrators of these accumulated outrages, and all future aggressors, to a sure and sudden punishment. [Renewed cheering.]

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union with her present free Constitution, [loud cheers,] as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American statesmen. [Cheers and laughter]—and would bring infamy and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That a railroad, to the Pacific Ocean—[great cheering] by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, both as an auxiliary thereto the immediate settlement of the Territories, and as a military and postal route at the time of the railroad. [Loud cheering.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for California. [Renewed cheering.]

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and cooperation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as our Constitution, forbids the existence of any political test, except opposition to the corrupt and dangerous conspiracy headed by JAMES BUCHANAN, to engage in such cooperation as fellow-citizens, pledged to no concealments, and to no principles in reference to the extension of slavery in the Territories, that we present the following candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that we will take appropriate measures for their support, not doubting that they will receive the cordial support of every Freeman in the nation.

Mr. WINTER, after reading the resolutions, said: I am instructed by the Committee to report the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed immediately to take an informal vote for a candidate for President of the United States, to be supported by the Republican Party of the United States.

[Loud cheers and cries of "Good."]

A delegate called for the question on the resolutions first.

REMARKS OF GEN. WISE.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WISE took the platform in opposition to Mr. SMITH'S resolution. He said: I beg to occupy the attention of the Convention for a moment. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the Convention: I rise for the purpose of opposing the resolution which has just been introduced, simply because I think it is premature, and that once having acted informally, and produced a committal on the part of the gentleman assembled here for a great and a holy work, it will be very difficult for any of us after that to do that which we have assembled to do. An informal ballot now is virtually doing our work for the rest of this session. And in order that we may not be called upon to do that work so hastily, so inconsiderately, and I fear, ultimately so injuriously to our country, I ask of you, to bear in mind what it is that actuates together in Convention here to-day—the like of which has never before been witnessed in our country. [Cheers.] From the days that the Convention assembled in the Constitutional Hall here—that Convention that declared us a free people—there never has been such a Convention assembled for such a purpose or in such a crisis. The work that they did, we are met here by the people to perpetuate. [Cheers.] And when they came to do their work, did they listen to those about them who said, "Do it hastily?" Take the solitary instance of the election of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Revolutionary army. It is a matter of history, gentlemen, that for three long weeks after GEORGE WASHINGTON had been selected in the hearts and the feelings of that Convention, they passed day after day and week after week, dispatching men to all portions of the country, inviting communication, stimulating interchange of opinion, asking everybody, "Are we right?" "Is he the man?" "Can we put the banner in his hands and thereby achieve that object for which we assembled?" [Cheers.] And are we wiser than our fathers?

VOICES—Yes, certainly. [Great laughter and confusion.]

Mr. WISE—Gentlemen: I don't envy the complacency of the man who thinks he is a better patriot or a better man than those who were on the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. Why, I ask, are we here? We are here because the country is in danger. We are here because a spasm composed, by which the cause of Slavery was limited forever to latitude 36° 30', has been violently thrown open to the aggression of the people of the North thus "you shall have this matter forced upon you." Now what are the people doing? Our people loving order and loving law, and willing to abide by the ballot-box come together from all parts of the Union and ask us to give them a nomination which, when put fairly before the people, will unite public sentiment, and, through the ballot-box, will restrain and repel that Pro-Slavery extension, and the suppression of the slavery agitation. What else are they doing? They tell you that they are willing for this to the ballot-box, and willing to make that the last appeal. If we fail there, what then? We will drive it back, sword in hand, and, so help me God! I believe that to be right. I am with them. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Good."] Now, then, gentlemen, on your action depends the result. You may, with God's blessing, present to this country a unanimity rousing it to all the elements of the opposition, and will win those interests so strongly that through the ballot-box we shall carry the country. But, if a panel be presented on which we may not unite, and the consequence is civil war—no, nonsense, mere, nothing less, but civil war—I ask, then, what is our first duty? If every mind in this Convention was made up at this moment—if every man had cast and the same ballot with all the rest—I would say to you, Gentlemen, as you love your country, as you love its peace, and hope for its future prosperity, do not act hastily. That which is good to-day is equally good to-morrow, and also next day, and if it will not keep till to-morrow or the next day, it had better not, I think. [Cheers.] I know there are people who think I have been acting against a particular man, because I have been acting for a man. Let me now tell you, after making this appeal to you, that most of the candidates before this Convention are unknown to me. It is well known, I believe, that I have opposed the nomination of one who I apprehend is the favorite or most of the gentlemen here. Why have I done so? From personal feelings? Why, I have never met the gentleman. I never met him. And I am happy to stand here and say I never heard one word against his character or conduct. I do not know what the difficulties may be among you. I am the man to get up and move that we unanimously take him as our standard-bearer. [Loud cheers.] All I ask of gentlemen is, to do what we have been sent here for—an interchange public opinion. Have we got anything to give? How have we been heretofore? I have been in Conventions before, and we have always had something to give. We thought it was just to strive to get A, B, C or D, upon whom we thought to confer honoring. It is not so now. All our interchange of opinion may be public, and they may be made known on CHEST each to give. But we are looking for a man who will give us, and who will give the country something; and that something is success. Why is it there is no one among you to-day to name the name of WM. H. SEWARD? [Loud cheers, mingled with cries for question.] One moment. It is because they who are the most devoted of his friends, love their country better than any man. All men have said, "We love him; he is the best representative of our principles!" Yes, but because we are told he cannot carry Pennsylvania, we at once sacrifice him upon the altar of opposition. [Cheers.] Then, if good faith is to be kept with the people, take a man who is no stranger to Pennsylvania, we may say that justice to our friends, and justice to our principles will require us to make no such sacrifice. I make these remarks simply for the purpose of demonstrating that we of New-York and of all parts of the country have one common object, and that is success; and that we can arrive at success by a free interchange of opinion to obtain which we should defer to a later hour, and a better hour, and after more conference, an informal ballot.

REMARKS OF GOV. KENT.

Gov. KENT, of Maine, said: I arise to speak simply to the question before the Convention. I think I perceive a determination on the part of the Convention to go immediately into an informal ballot. I am not going to reply to the gentleman who has just taken his seat; I agree with him, because I know that the Maine delegation requires more time. I think no harm can come from a short delay. We have not had sufficient time for consultation, and if we had thought it might be well for us before going into a discussion to have a grand Convention. Committees, candidates of two from each delegation, [cries of "No, no,"] for the purpose of seeing exactly how they stand, and what action will best tend to secure success. We have come here for the purpose of uniting all, for a common object—against the encroachments of Slavery. [Applause.] If we would succeed we must unite all; and to do that it is absolutely necessary that in making choice of a standard-bearer we should make such a selection as will secure the greatest amount of support. I think, therefore, that it would be well to have a concurrence, and to that end I move that a Committee of Conference, consisting of two from each State, be appointed. [Cries of "No, no."]

Mr. J. J. HUDDENER, of New-York, said if they waited until to-morrow before balloting a large number of delegates would have gone home, and they would not secure so large an expression.

Mr. PRENTICE, of Massachusetts, desired to say that he was opposed to an informal ballot. He thought they were as well prepared to make a choice now as they would be a week hence. He was, therefore, in favor of immediate action.

There was now great confusion in the Convention. Many delegates called loudly for the question on balloting, while others shouted for delay.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, arose and said: He had stood it the storm before. He had stood beside JOHN VAN BUREN in '48, (laughter,) and they overbore their opponents by the might of their right. The excitement was no evidence of disunion, it was only the effervescence of a mighty movement for harmony. They must harmonize. Any delegate who could not abide by the will of the Convention, was, in the words of Mantalini, "so demn'd that he couldn't be any demn'der." [Great applause.] He confessed that he did not understand exactly what was wanted by some of the delegations. And therefore he thought it would be well that they should have a conference. The speaker, then, by way of amendment, went on to say that Pennsylvania was about to change her name to the Empire State. She intended to beat New-York [laughter] in business and population, and INDIANA intended to beat Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] Pennsylvania had sent them out her best Dutch blood, and now the rascals were coming back and bragging over their mother. [Applause.] He moved that the roll be called, and that each delegate as his name was called, should rise and tell what he had to say. Let them have a free conference by States, and make clean breasts to each other, and then it would be easier to say what action would be for the best.

A delegate from Ohio said they had had a conference of three days duration, and came no nearer a conclusion than they were before. He hoped they would take a ballot immediately.

Mr. FAY, of Ohio, said he had been satisfied that from the beginning a fraud had been perpetrated upon certain delegates; that there had been men representatives from first to last. [Great confusion and cries of "Question, question."]

The speaker was proceeding, when there were other cries—among which, "You are mistaken—you had better take that back," &c., were the most prominent.

Mr. CHARLES P. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, desired to say a word. He said: I have listened to this discussion, Mr. President, with a great deal of apprehension, and a great deal of pain. I came here to contribute my mite to the harmony of this Convention. He would ask members to consider that the enemy was listening and working, and that if they would succeed they must act with care. The resolutions which had been read, he had no more a right to than they had the rest of us. They had adopted them with great unanimity, and he feared that any general concurrence, such as had been proposed, would tend to confusion rather than harmony. He would have them hold conferences out of Convention, and when they came in to confine themselves to action as much as possible. [Applause.] He believed that the members from from the people knew better what the people wanted than when they had been living from home. They were liable to certain manipulations, when long absent, which sometimes caused them to forget the wishes of those who sent them. He was therefore in favor of proceeding to ballot immediately. [The speaker repeated amid loud cries of "Question, Question."]

Judge STANLEY, of Ohio, after some time, succeeded in obtaining a hearing. He wished that a conference could be had, in order that greater unanimity might prevail. There had been several important changes during the forenoon, and he thought a conference was necessary before proceeding to ballot. [Cries of "No, no," and great confusion of tongues.]

Mr. ROOT, of Ohio, arose and said: I have the floor, and, whether you hear me or not, I will keep it. [Applause.] I came to say to my fellow-delegates that we of the country want to get away from hot and dismal brick walls, and get back to our own healthful homes. You have made a proposition here to the effect that each State delegation shall trot out its best orators. Now I say we are not in favor of that. We are not finished orators out West and we won't meet you that way, because we would have to cave in, but when you come to voting we can express our sentiments as well as any of you. If the gentlemen could give them any new light they were willing to listen to it, but all the new light they had received that day came from Washington, and it was a devilish suspicious light, too. [Applause.] Continuing, he said, we would be loth to trust you in making speeches. You could beat us at that, but we will meet you in voting—but we will meet you where we can, and that is voting. I say vote! vote! vote!!!

A motion was now made to adjourn, but it was lost, and again considerable confusion prevailed, during which a delegate moved to lay the motion to adjourn upon the table. A motion which created some laughter.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Pennsylvania, withdrew the motion to adjourn for a moment, and it was withdrawn, after which he remarked that while he believed Pennsylvania stood ready, she was now still represented in Congress with reference to the black spirit of Slavery; and while he was satisfied with what had been done, he thought one thing might be gained by adjourning for the present—that was, that the Convention should take strong ground in opposition to the extension of Slavery. [Applause.]

A motion to adjournment, at 5 o'clock, was now made, and when it was put, the Chair was inclined to think the Noes had it.

Gov. KENT came forward, amid considerable noise and disorder, and moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That a Committee of two from each of the States and one from each Territory represented in the Convention, be appointed by the State and Territorial delegations, for the purpose of nominating candidates and in charge of opening this afternoon.—[Cries of "good," "no, no," "put the question," and renewed confusion.]

Gov. KENT—You had better hear it through; you will get rid of me soon enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of New-York, said he understood that the balloting for the candidates for President and Vice-President be postponed to the opening of the Afternoon Session—I will change that to the evening session.

A VOICE—I call for the ayes and noes on that.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—By States. [Great confusion.]

Gov. FAIRBANKS, of New-York, said he understood that the gentleman before the floor to be understood proceed to an informal ballot. He was informed that the question was on the appointment of committees.

The Governor, continuing, said he supposed it was on the adoption of resolutions to proceed to an informal ballot, but he had but a few words to say. He would not have given the name of WILLIAM H. SEWARD [Great applause.] Nothing would have given the State of New-York more pleasure than to do honor to her favorite son. A son who had done good service as Governor of the State, and as Senator in the Senate of the United States. But he was willing to withdraw his name.

Mr. BOOTH, of Pennsylvania, called for the adoption of the resolution of Conference. The vote was taken and it was lost.

The motion to go into an informal ballot was now renewed and carried.

JUDGE MCLEAN'S WITHDRAWAL.

Judge SHANNEBECK, of Ohio—I am about to withdraw from this controversy the name of a man whom I have known for near 40 years, and a greater patriot does not live; and I do it by reading his letter just received:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

SIR: I have repeatedly declared, as some of you know, that I was not in favor of the Presidency, and I still feel my present position in the Senate. From their partial estimate of my services and [in] experience in public affairs my friends have supposed that I might be able to contribute somewhat to the adjustment of the exciting questions which now agitate the public mind and the nature of the decision of the Philadelphia Convention. I am sensible of the honor conferred on me as a candidate by the delegates who represent those who are in favor of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and have the efficient power to carry my name to be met with the name of others for the office of Chief Magistrate, at least so far as to ascertain some indication of their public opinion, and I consented with the understanding that I might withdraw it at any time without the imputation of unfriendliness to my friends. I can say, in truth, that the high character of the gentlemen who are required to discharge responsible public functions at home or abroad at the present crisis, and I am brought to distrust my own abilities for so important a charge. But my mind is made up. If elected, I would enter on the duties of the executive office on the principles of the Constitution of the Union, as illustrated by the practice of the first Administration. This involves no controversial subject that which arises from the misapplication of the State Governments and the fundamental basis of the Union. The same has arisen from a misconception as to the powers of the Federal Government. I have been induced to say thus much in consequence of the high office, and I desire to say to my friends that to accomplish the objects above expressed will require a unity and a vigorous cooperation of all the elements of the Party about to make the nomination. And if that shall be likely to result, I am sure I am strongly in favor of any other name which my friends to whatever they may attach a struggle in the Convention. In such an event I shall have cast off that can be required of me as a citizen, and I shall feel no regret.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of the highest esteem, &c.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Judge SHANNEBECK continued: I now, Mr. President, in pursuance of the discretion invested in his friends by his letter, most respectfully ask leave to withdraw him from the canvass. [Great confusion and loud shouts of "No, no."]

A number of delegates rose and attempted to make themselves be heard, but without effect.

Mr. T. G. MITCHELL, of Ohio, said he had another communication to read.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, after much effort, obtained a hearing, and said he might say that, after what had taken place, it was much desired by many members that the name of JUDGE MCLEAN be not put in nomination. [Cries of "No, No," applause and confusion.]

The President declared this debate out of order, but if they chose to hear those letters they had a right to hear them. Eventually Mr. MITCHELL was allowed to proceed. He prefaced the letter with some remarks, in the course of which he referred to all the candidates. The names of FREMONT and SEWARD were loudly cheered.

The letter was as follows:

MR. CHASE IS WITHDRAWN.

COLUMBUS, June 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: As you will attend the Convention about to assemble at Pennsylvania for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency, and as it is possible that some friends of mine may, in connection with yourself, will desire to submit my name to the Convention in connection with the first of these offices, it seems proper that I should explain to you, briefly and clearly, my own views in relation to the matter. I need not say that the thought of a contest in any form, or such a position, by such a Convention as that which will assemble upon the 17th, as an honor not to be easily over-valued; but no one, perhaps, knows better than yourself how persistently and earnestly the leaders of my political life have ever been devoted to the promotion of the cause of freedom, progress and reform, of which I trust this Convention will be the most powerful exertion. The success of that cause is infinitely dearer to me than any personal advancement; and I shall look upon any nomination for any office, however exalted if prejudicial to it, as a calamity to be dreaded and avoided rather than a distinction to be sought and desired. [Cheers.] At the present crisis, especially, when the policy of the Slavery propagandists adopted by the existing Administration has been warmly sanctioned by the platform of the Cincinnati Convention recently promulged, when the Free States of Kansas during nine months in the Union, is assailed by a party-trained force, organized in the Slave States, and from the cries of our Free State brethren in Kansas, [applause,] oppressed, despoiled, and murdered, in every quarter for help and liberty are calling upon us for help, it would ill become any friend of liberty and justice to allow any considerations whatever to stand in the way of his cordially uniting with the friends of freedom in all these avenues. [Loud cheers.] I trust, therefore, that the generous friends who have been thinking of presenting my name to the Convention, will consider well the effect of such action upon our common cause. If, after duly weighing all the circumstances, they still think that my name will be attended with greater strength, I have no objection to its use. But if they shall be likely to unite more strongly in favor of any other name, I trust my friends to withdraw my name without a struggle in the Convention. In such an event I shall have cast off that can be required of me as a citizen, and I shall feel no regret.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of the highest esteem, &c.

SALMON P. CHASE.

Mr. MITCHELL continued by saying that the occasion had now arisen when some of the friends of Mr. CHASE, through him as their mouth-piece, took the liberty of withdrawing his name from the canvass. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, desired to say a word.

The consent of the Convention was given.

Mr. STEVENS said he had but one single word to say. He saw what the current of the Convention was, and he did not desire to oppose it; but he would ask them to be careful that the current did not sweep away their friends as well as their foes. The name, he might say the only name which could have saved Pennsylvania, had been withdrawn. He meant the name of Judge MCLEAN—[cries of "No, no, not withdrawn"]—and he feared that in consequence of that they would lose Pennsylvania by 30,000 majority. [Cries of "No, no."] Not that he would not vote with the party, but because he knew there was a very large number who were dissatisfied.

Mr. MORRIS H. GRINNELL, of New-York, said: I do not rise before you at this hour to make a speech, but my heart is full of this cause, and I desire that we should act for the best. I am satisfied that the excitement we have had is but a surface excitement, which will do no harm; and I am satisfied that a short conference would result in good; and, for the purpose of giving time for consultation,—especially with the Pennsylvanians,—I move that we adjourn until 3 P. M.

There were loud cries of "No, no," and "Make it 4 o'clock," during which the President put the motion to adjourn until 3, and declared it carried.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, the President announced that the Chairman of the Convention said he had received a communication from E. D. MORGAN, who had received it from the President of the Committee appointed by the North American Convention, which assembled recently in New-York, stating that, in pursuance of a resolution, they had been appointed to confer with the Republican Convention on the subject of nominations, with a view to some concerted action on the part of both Conventions.

Mr. MORGAN read the communication, as follows:

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1856.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman National Executive Committee:

SIR: The Committee appointed by the National American Convention, to confer with the Convention which meets to-day in Philadelphia, to nominate candidates to be presented for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, have the honor to report to you the proceedings of the National Convention upon the letter addressed to said Convention through its President, by yourself.

The Committee transmit also a copy of the letter from yourself, with the resolutions which were sent, together with the copy of the proceedings of the Convention by the National American Convention, and to the National American Convention, and the proceedings of the Convention which met on the 17th inst. in Philadelphia.

The Committee take the opportunity to say that they were unanimous in the opinion that the resolutions passed by the National American Convention, with a perfect unanimity of sentiment, will also be unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention, as they are the result of every issue of Freedom throughout the land, and utter terror to the hearts of slave owners.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON LAY.

WILLIAM A. TENNEY, Secretary.

Mr. LEVERMORE, of New-York, demanded the reading of the communication, and several Members Committee of seven from each State be appointed to report upon it.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Ohio, moved, in order to put them on the same footing as the German citizens of the United States as well as for American citizens. He therefore moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

The motion was carried by a very large majority, and amid great applause JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, withdrew his former withdrawal of Judge MCLEAN'S name amidst great confusion.

The Chairman then announced that a formal ballot was in order, and named Messrs. OAKES, of Indiana, and MORGAN, of New-York, as tellers.

THE BALLOTING.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for President. The reception of the various nominations from each of the States elicited, at first, conflicting exhibitions from the audience in the lobbies. Some hissed; some cheered; and the indications of feeling finally became so boisterous that a delegate got up and shouted "Order!" and the President stated that if there were enough police in the city the lobbies would be cleared if there was any more confusion. [Cheers.]

The following is a tabular statement of the result of the first and informal ballot:

States.	Fremont.	McLean.	States.	Fremont.	McLean.
Maine	12	11	Indiana	16	12
New-Hampshire	5	—	Illinois	11	11
Vermont	15	—	Michigan	6	—
Massachusetts	35	—	Wisconsin	5	—
Rhode Island	4	—	Iowa	4	—
Connecticut	6	—	Missouri	9	—
New-York	70	—	Kentucky	—	9
New-Jersey	7	14	Tennessee	—	15
Pennsylvania	19	7	California	5	—
Delaware	—	6			
Maryland	—	8	Totals	359	196
Ohio	35	—			

Virginia and District of Columbia declined to vote. Oregon, Florida, Texas, North Carolina and Missouri, blank.

By way of commentary on the ballots respectively cast as above, several delegates stated the motives by which they were influenced, and the instructions which they had received from their constituents.

NEW-YORK, in casting her vote for FREMONT and MCLEAN, gave one vote for BANKS, two for STANTON, and one for SEWARD.

A delegate from Michigan stated that her people had for their first choice the noble son of New-York; but that they were glad to cast their vote for the next PRESIDENT WAS—who was obviously the choice of the Convention. [Cheers.]

Wisconsin stated that her first vote was to have been cast for Mr. SEWARD, the second for Mr. CHASE, and the third for Mr. BANKS; but those gentlemen being withdrawn, she willingly concurred in the general sentiment of the Convention by voting for FREMONT. [Cheers.]

When Kentucky was called, one of her representatives said that the name of that noble son of a noble State, SALMON P. CHASE, being withdrawn, she would cast her vote like the rest, for JOHN C. FREMONT. [Cheers.]

At this stage of the proceedings, a gentleman asked why the Territories were not called? It was very likely, he said, that if the Territories had supposed they would not enjoy the privilege of the States in this respect, they would not have appeared here at all.

The question of allowing the Territories to vote was put to the Convention, and carried by a large majority, amid loud applause.

Before the first ballot was completed, a delegate moved that the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT be made unanimous. [Loud cries of "No, no," mingled with calls for the "Question," "Put the motion," &c., &c.]

THE PRESIDENT—That motion will be in order when the vote is announced.

Several other gentlemen made the same motion, and with the same effect.

The balloting was then proceeded with, and the sum of the votes announced as above amid thundering cheers.

A Delegate from California moved that Mr. FREMONT be nominated by this Convention by acclamation. [Loud cheers.]

SEVERAL VOICES—"No; make it unanimous by ballot."

Gen. J. W. WISE thought there could be no difference of opinion with regard to what had been the sentiment of the Convention. When they did him the honor to listen to him this morning, he made a pledge which he was now very happy to redeem. This vote was informal. But if he could understand anything of the sentiment about him, it was intended to go into a formal vote merely for its formality. The same great cause, be he who he may who was to carry their banner, was dear to the heart of every man here. [Cheers.] Undoubtedly they had come to this Convention to express their judgments in the earnest way that their feelings or their convictions may have prompted. And he for one felt that he had discharged his duty to his constituents, and he was willing to accept to every man that, he too had, according to the best of his judgment, discharged what he deemed to be his duty to his constituents and his duty to his country. That being the case, the next thing to be done was to do unanimously that which a majority had determined upon. [Loud cheers.] And, as their principles were universal and their intentions honest, so let their motives be pure and their purpose unanimous. Let them proclaim to the world that they swore by their principles and by their platform; and, having placed J. C. FREMONT on that platform, to entreat of the Convention to give their unanimous vote. [Loud cheers.]

The President attempted to put the question, but the confusion was so great that he could not make himself heard.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in catching his eye, and obtaining silence. He said if he could add anything to the very excellent remarks of the gentleman from New-York, he would express the desire that they should present to the country the greatest possible unanimity in the nomination. He had not a doubt in his own mind that the vote which was here given as indicative of the feelings of this Convention, was the honest sentiment of the country. [Cheers.] He attributed to every delegate on this floor the same purity of purpose, the same earnest desire to accomplish the great objects for which the Republican Party was organized, that he claimed for himself, and he conceived most cheerfully in the nomination which had been indicated by the informal ballot. It did seem to him that it was not necessary to go into a formal ballot. [Shouts of "No, no," "Yes, yes," and renewed confusion.]

A VOICE—Let us stand right on the record.

Mr. WILMOT—If gentlemen are desirous of being right, as they say, on the record, let them go on.

A Delegate again moved that the formal ballot be dispensed with. [Great disorder, and cries of "No, no."]

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, here rose, and in reference to the motion he had made at the opening of the afternoon session, to lay the communication from the North American Convention on the table, said he had made that motion from a conviction somewhat that they, (the Republicans) as a great party, should have no concert of action with any other party. He had not intended to express any opinion as to the propriety of any other political party. [Loud laughter, cries of "Good," "Shame," and cheers.] He did think that great principles which they had at heart ought to be kept distinct from all other. They had been put in this great movement of every man who loved freedom. He would not intend to say that the North Americans were not patriotic in their views in other respects; they all could unite with the Republican Party in this great cause of freedom. He made the motion, therefore, as feeling that the cause he represented must come, the election of which he preferred to any other man, the decision of which he preferred to any other man, and to the party that he preferred to any other party. He believed this was a time which required all honest, fearless men to be strong, and he considered that he should misrepresent a portion of his constituents if he did not express his views. [Cheers, and cries of "Question, Question."] He was opposed to the Convention going into any combination with any other party. He was opposed to it in every shape. He would not be willing to vote for any man who would be willing to receive the votes of

Fifth Year. Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, June 19, 1856. Price Five Cents.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Agricultural Exhibition—A Great Review—Another Monument—Emmanuel Arène, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR.

Paris is offered a most unusual spectacle. The municipal law requires peremptorily an entrance within the city walls to all cattle, sheep and pigs—as four days. The surplus of the procession on the boulevards was accordingly greater than the other day, when the slaughtering was restricted to the cattle. Of course the squeal of the pigs was deafening. Of course the squeal of the pigs was deafening. Of course the squeal of the pigs was deafening

The Association held its "seventy-sixty festival" on Tuesday evening, at the University. Gov. Bagley presided, and the Lecture Room of the Library was filled to overflowing with the elite of the city. Rev. Dr. Lawrence occupied the Chair, there was a pretty full attendance on the platform, and the exercises were of a highly interesting character. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Wheeler, Cox, "e. e. hale" &c., &c., sang "Auld Lang Syne," and after the first verse all the Presidents of Colleges present in the room joined in the chorus. The Governor made a few remarks, and after the entertainment was over, the company repaired to the Executive Mansion, where a bountiful collation was served.

The Board have issued to the Board of Education the sum of $1,000 for the purpose of establishing a primary school on Ward's Island for the Roman Catholic children of paupers.

The Board have adjourned over to the second Wednesday in July.

Mr. Commissioner Power wished to be heard on behalf of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Commissioner Power said that the Board of Education had refused to grant the petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for the use of Ward's Island for the purpose of establishing a primary school for children of the Roman Catholic faith.

Mr. Commissioner Power wished to say

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FURNISHING GOODS.

CLOTHING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLINERY.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARDING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Appearance of the Spanish Squadron off Vera Cruz—Delivery of the Ultimatum by Admiral Bustamente—Departure of the Spanish Minister—Excitement throughout the Republic—Summary Action of Gen. Gaona.

We have dates from Mexico City to the 7th, and from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst.

The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz along with the newly appointed Spanish Minister, Don Alphonso Calderon de la Barca, had put the people in a great state of excitement. Every one was considering the war between the United States and England inevitable, and believed that the position of affairs is complicated by the arrival of a Spanish squadron before Vera Cruz.

A word or two on this subject. Some time ago a diplomatic intervention was passed between the Mexican Government and Senor Antonio y Zayas, Minister from Spain, for the settlement of the Spanish debts. Intrigues and jobbing disingraished this transaction; the reputation of the Spanish Minister was greatly tarnished; he was accused of being bribed to include in the Convention certain debts which were not Spanish, and of having acted in complicity with a certain Spaniard named Lorenzo Cantarin, who had been appointed to represent the creditors, and who contrived to reap a real and large profit from his employment. I cannot say whether these charges were well founded or not, but they are preferred by Spaniards themselves. A schism occurred among the creditors; complaints on both sides were dispatched to Madrid; Antonio y Zayas was recalled, and replaced by Senor Lozano Armenta, who, in his turn, had to give way to Mr. Zayas. In short the whole affair is a complete and inextricable imbroglio.

There is no doubt, however, that a diplomatic convention was agreed upon, and the Mexican Government, as a party to the contract, was bound to fulfill its stipulation, even though she found herself cheated and overreached. Since the revolution, the Ministers of Finance, first Payno and then Pateno, have suspended the right of reconsidering the convention. Payment was suspended; orders were issued to the holders of bonds to transmit their claims to the Treasury, and in default of compliance with these orders, forcible seizure would be made.

The Spanish Minister, Mr. Bradford, after conferring his gains into hard cash, left Mexico, and returned to Spain, where he fanned the flame of discord. The Spanish Cortes was the theatre of stormy discussion, and the Government at Madrid was forced to send a squadron to Vera Cruz to defend its rights.

The most curious feature in the affair is, that the Court of Madrid, while resolving to send a squadron to Vera Cruz, displaces its Minister, Zayas, for the second time, and appoints Miguel de los Santos Alvarez as his successor. The new Minister arrived on the same time with the Spanish squadron, so that it would seem that arguments from the cannon's mouth are to be forthwith substituted for peaceful negotiation.

Great excitement exists. The Mexican Government holds that its dignity is insulted. It refuses, we are told, to receive Alvarez, under a threat of the guns of war steamers, and requires, as an indispensable condition, the departure of the hostile fleet. The Spanish minister, on the other hand, declares that he comes as a diplomatist, animated with pacific views so long as his propositions are accepted, and that he has nothing to do with the squadron, which is under the authority and control of the Captain-General of Cuba.

Here is the rub, and I fear the question will assume a very grave aspect. Spain has acted indiscreetly. She ought to have sent out her Minister alone, and kept her vessels in reserve, to take her orders. If she should have been refused, if the question is not settled by compromise, you may feel sure that Spain will get hocking. The Mexicans do not fear the Spaniards, though they hate them, in consequence of the constant support given by the Spanish Government to Santa Anna's system of perfidy and tyranny. Mexico will oppose the Spanish squadron with her simple old tactics, and the Spaniards will obtain no advantage. Such at least is my opinion.

With regard to domestic politics, there are fatal symptoms of dissension between the Cabinet and Congress. Mr. Lafragua, Minister of the Interior, is cordially detested by a large number of representatives, who dislike his moderate views, and the policy based upon them. The organic statute recently published, and which is the work of Lafragua, has been vigorously assailed in Congress by Becerro. Should Lafragua resign, harmony may be restored, but the Convention seems indisposed to part with him.

The disaffected representatives had already begun to intrigue with Alvarez, the President-elect. In this event, Congress, being merely his subalterns, would be divested of his authority. Congress would then be required to elect a President, and would have chosen Degollado, or Ocampo. To parry this expected blow Comonfort has reëstablished the Privy Council; but as the former Council was opposed to his views, he availed himself of a subterfuge to modify it materially, assuming that the two offices of councilor and representative were incompatible, and displacing all who were deputies in Congress, and filling the vacancies with his most ardent adherents. The Council being thus reorganized, has authority to nominate a President of interim, and Congress is reduced to a nullity in this respect.

But Congress is not disposed to be stripped of its rights. A proposition has been introduced declaring the decree of the 12th, which reorganizes the Privy Council, illegal. It was declared open to discussion. Meanwhile both parties, seeing a perplexing conflict at hand, have proposed compromises. It was agreed that the new Councilors should resign, and that Congress should refuse to accept the resignation of Lafragua. Thus far the difficulty is settled, but Lafragua still remains in office, and Congress exhibits marked animosity towards him.

Here it will doubtless be somewhat doubtful. I think, however, that unless Comonfort makes a coup d'état, as is Cavaignac, he will be completely subjugated by Congress.

The papers confirm every statement in the foregoing letter, and especially the hostile feeling evinced by the Mexican nation toward Spain.

Throughout the country tranquility appears to prevail. The vicory are still incensed at the decree of intervention, and are endeavoring in various directions to foment insurrection, but without success.

The Indians are again becoming troublesome in Durango. The papers contain little else of interest.

General Almonte, so deservedly popular while Minister to the United States, has been appointed Minister to England.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another Cowhiding Affair—A Pistol Drawn.

Another cowhiding affair took place in this City yesterday. It occurred, about 3 o'clock, in Beaver-street, and created a good deal of excitement in that vicinity. It was the work of a moment only, and, of course, as with all such affairs, a great many conflicting stories concerning it were soon in circulation.

The affair grew out of a communication published in the Tribune of Monday, to which Mr. S. Wood, brother of the Mayor, took exceptions. The communication in question was drawn upon Mr. S. Wood and the Mayor, both of whom very much resented to its remarks complimentary. It appeared that, being owners of 5 in an illicit traffic, to which the latter, if not directly interested, gave at least his support.

Mr. S. Wood called at the office of the Tribune yesterday, and inquired the name of the author of the article in question. It was given him—the name mentioned (we are told) being that of E. Bradford, of No. 78 Beaver-street.

Mr. Wood then repaired to Beaver-street, where, meeting Mr. Bradford near Delmonico's Hotel, he accosted him with the inquiry, "Is your name Bradford?" to which the latter replied, "Yes, Sir, it is; and I know you." Mr. Wood then struck him across his cowhide into play, when both clinched and a fight immediately ensued.

The parties were finally separated, neither of them very badly injured, though blood was drawn.

During the melee a pistol was knocked into the street. Some say (but not vouchsafed by Bradford when first accosted) that Mr. Bradford knocked it from the hands of one of Wood's friends, who was about to fire it.

No arrest was made, nor any charge preferred before a Magistrate, and it is probable that none will be.

The following is Mr. Bradford's statement of the affair. The facts of the following statement were derived from Mr. Bradford himself:

Mr. Bradford's Statement.

Mr. Bradford was approaching his office from the opposite side of the street, when he saw Benjamin Wood on the steps of the office. Mr. Bradford having been in expectation of such a visit, had provided for defense with a revolver, which he had in the breast pocket of his coat, the coat being partially buttoned. Wood was standing on the steps at a height some two feet above the sidewalk, having his umbrella closed in his left hand. As the reporter approached, Mr. Wood raised his umbrella, saying, "Is your name Bradford?" to which the reply was, "That is my name, Sir." At this Wood at once drew from his umbrella a pair of dagger-like sticks, which, with the handle and an inch and a half of the blade, the other end seemed to be wrapped about the fingers. With this weapon Wood struck Bradford a blow on the head, as Bradford avers, with the intention to kill him. Bradford parried the blow with his cowhide, and, at the same time, drew his pistol with the other hand. This was retarded by the necessity of watching Wood, who followed him closely up, and of protecting his head from his murderous blows. Thus he received several blows on his arm, which was severely

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Fatal Fall.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of George Breckner, who died from injuries received the day previous by a fall from the third story of No. 84 Greenwich-street. Deceased was a framer by trade. On Tuesday he was at work on the third story of the above mentioned building leveling off the beams. While in the act of turning round he lost his balance and fell off the wall into the adjoining yard, a distance of 42 feet. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he soon after died. He was 57 years of age, a native of Germany, and resided in South Brooklyn. He leaves behind a wife and children.

Suicide by Hanging.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hills at the Twelfth Ward Station-house, upon the body of James McCue, who hung himself on Monday to the limb of a tree in Gunhill-road, and Tremont, second-st., between Avenue A and First-avenue. Deceased was employed as a laborer on Randall's Island, which he left a few days before his death to visit the City. He was addicted to intoxication. He was 50 years of age and a native of Ireland. Verdict: "Suicide by hanging himself on the 17th of June, 1856."

Court Calendar—Thursday.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 125, 127, 143, 144, 146, 153, 159, 165, 229 to 234 inclusive. *Part II.*—312, 314, 316 to 327 inclusive.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Adjourned to Friday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 878, 29, 1005, 836, 830, 864, 646, 790, 1858, 877, 898, 889, 87, 729, 747, 740, 753, 782.

Judge Davies will be at Chambers on Saturday next (21st inst) to attend to the settlement of orders, decrees, &c.

Superior Court.—Nos. 1101, 1272, 1333, 1347, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1417, 1419, 1452, 685, 1476, 1478, 1495, 1499, 1500, 1513, 1526, 1526, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1538, 1541, 1546, 1571, 1574, 1576, 1582, 1586, 1597, 1618, 1619, 1630, 1632, 1639, 1642, 1647, 1649, 1653, 1664, 1667, 1675, 1686, 1696, 1704, 1705, 1707, 1715, 1761, 1764, 1772, 1779, 1771, 1784, 1787, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1801, 1803, 1812, 1822, 1826.

The Slave-Trade Case—Not Guilty Again.

United States Circuit Court—June 18.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Rudolph E. Lasalle.*—The Jury were charged by Judge Betts in this case at the opening of Court this morning. The law, as laid down for them, was the same as that charged in the case of Mr. Valentine, a short time ago; that they must find that the defendant fitted out the vessel as owner, master or factor, and with intent to employ her in the Slave-trade; and that where certain facts would warrant a presumption of an innocent intention with or a guilty one, the Jury were bound to take the presumption of innocence.

The Jury retired, and were absent for nearly an hour, when they returned, and the Foreman stated to His Honor that two or three of the jurors were desirous of asking the following question: "If the defendant was aware at the time of fitting out the vessel that she was to be engaged in the Slave-trade, does he come within the section of the act under which he is indicted?"

Judge Betts answered: "He does only in case he acted in the capacity of master, owner or factor, having authority over her. The mere fact that he knew it as a merchant, as a bystander, does not bring him within this clause of the statute. He may be liable to a fine of $2,000, under another section.

The jury then retired, and almost immediately brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Judge Betts said that their verdict had the approval of the Court, and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

For the prosecution—Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimsen. For the defendant—Mr. Gerard, Mr. Devereux and Mr. Van Schaick.

The United States vs. *The Brig Braman, &c.*—The sovereigns found on board this brig were this morning discharged from the custody of the Court, on the claimant, Mr. Da Cunha, giving bonds for their value.

Supreme Court—In Chambers—June 17.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

A Mormon Case of Habeas Corpus.—An Englishman named James Jarvis made application for a writ of habeas for three of his children, under the following circumstances: He is a native of Herefordshire, England; his wife left home with the three children, two girls, aged twelve and eight, and a boy five years old; the applicant learning that his spouse was about to settle among the Mormons at Salt Lake, instantly set out in pursuit of her, and arrived in New-York in time to seek the aid of the law in his desire for the restoration of his children. The applicant, who is a respectable looking man, is a farmer. It is said that the religious community to which he belongs furnished him with money to pursue his fugitive wife, and that the Government gave him a free passage to this country. The case was adjourned to Thursday morning, the children in the meantime to remain under the care of the Sheriff. The mother was unwilling to part with them, and clung to them, but they were separated.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

The Russian Contract Case.

Perkins vs. *Lilenfield.*—The plaintiff sues the defendant to recover some $200,000, on an alleged contract to furnish a quantity of arms to the Russian Government. The defendant was arrested on Monday, on a charge of breach of contract, it being claimed that the defendant was an alien, and was about leaving the country. Yesterday the defendant made a motion to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs. This the Court granted, ordering the undertaking to be filed with one security.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

Five hundred and forty-three patients were treated in this Dispensary during the past month. *Diseases.*—Of eye and ear, 42; of children, 67; females, 10; head and digestive organs, 129; skin, 22; vaccination, 125; surgical, 146. Total, 543.

During the month 1,583 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

☞ There was a special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education called for Tuesday evening, but no quorum could be obtained. The members who made their appearance discussed political matters for about an hour and then left for home. The majority were decided Republicans.

☞ Mayor Hall, in behalf of the city, on the 17th inst., subscribed for 20,000 shares of the Nassau Water Company's stock,—representing $1,500,000. The quill used was plucked from an eagle's wing, for this express purpose, and will undoubtedly long be preserved as a memento.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Store No. 28 Atlantic Dock, occupied by Alex. Weinbecker as a chemical store, was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was speedily extinguished, with a loss only of about $100.

Boy Drowned.

A boy 12 years of age, named Matthew Robinson, was drowned at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. His parents reside in Charles-street, near York.

Accident.

A little girl named Head yesterday was knocked down by one of the city cars at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Nassau-street, Brooklyn, and before she could be removed the wheels passed over her hand, cutting the fingers off at the second joint.

Boy Drowned.—Baldwin Robinson, aged 12 years, was drowned while attempting to get upon some spars in the water near the foot of Bridge-street, on Tuesday, about 12 o'clock. His body has not been recovered. He wore brown pantaloons and a white shirt. He resided at No. 13 Charles-street.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In this Court, on Tuesday, James Daily, convicted of shooting at a man named Day, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and to 6 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Day was driving the prisoner's cattle to a pound in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn when the offence was committed.

Terrence Farmer, indicted for an attempt at rape, was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The complainant being a woman of bad character the execution of the sentence was suspended.

Samuel Mitchell, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was tried and acquitted.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

John O. Sweetzer pleaded guilty to an indictment for exposing his person, and was fined $50.

Terrence Farrell, convicted yesterday of assault and battery, was fined $20.

Anthony Campbell was tried and convicted on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Sentence deferred.

George Bell, a policeman, was convicted on an indictment for assault and battery. Sentence reserved.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held on Tuesday evening.—Alderman Davenport in the Chair. A petition for the opening of Montgomery-street from Warren to Van Vorst streets was presented and referred to the Committee on Streets. A recommendation was received from the Board of Education that a School building be erected in the Third Ward. The report of the late Board upon the Bergen Point Railroad was called up and read. The resolution granting the privilege of the route asked for was laid upon the table and the subject was referred to a new Committee, consisting of Aldermen Erwin, Bailey, Thurston, Tilden and Wilson. An appropriation of $300 was made for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Dr. Vondy and Dr. Durrie were appointed city Physicians. The Board adjourned to meet this evening.

HOTELS.

Congress Hall, Cape May.

The subscriber informs the public that the above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of July next for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

Lebanon Springs, New-York.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer.

HENRY HULL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Hazelton Brothers,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
No. 309 Canal st., New-York.

A fine Assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental WARRANTED
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY of TONE.

Chambers' Piano-Fortes,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

St. Nicholas Piano-Forte Establishment.—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our makers, Nathan Gould & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Firth, Pond & Co.,—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

Eight Beautiful Pianos at Cost.—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $190 to $300—worth from $300 to $440 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.
W. DEBOEN & CO., No. 8 Mercer-st., near Canal.

Great Improvement in Piano-Fortes.—Messrs. Light, Newton & Braburry have the pleasure to announce to the trade and the public generally that they have added to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent cast wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

Astonishing Low Prices.—Pianos made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Jacob Chickering, A. W. Ladd & Co., Hains Bros., and T. Gilbert & Co., at lower prices than ever before offered. Good second-hand pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let.
T. S. Berry, No. 441 Broadway.

Rare Chance.—An excellent new, Rosewood Piano-Forte, fully guaranteed, made by a piano-maker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold at a decided bargain by the executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. Weber's, No. 105 West Broadway.

Piano-Fortes.—Ambler & Co. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooms, No. 826 Broadway.

James Van Riper has Removed.—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

Hammered Salisbury Iron.—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Nepanock Iron Co.

Hudson Pig Iron.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

Summer Stoves and Ranges.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 190 Hudson-st.

Adirondac Iron Co. Pig Iron.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

Iron and Steel Store, No. 175 Centre-st.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

Soda Water Apparatus.—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

Spelter, Antimony, Banca Tin, Cut Nails, Ames' Shovels and Spades.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

Thomas Iron Co. Pig Iron.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the "School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 21st day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for doing the work and furnishing the materials necessary for the erection of an addition to School-house No. 50, in 20th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and the carpenter work; and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.
ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

New-York, June 4, 1856.

Sealed Proposals.—Will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Wednesday, the 19th day of June, at 5 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 12, in Madison-st., near Jackson, Seventh Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Parties sending in proposals will name their securities and residences.

JAMES P. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WADE B. WORRAL,
THOS. LAWLER,
} Building Committee of the Seventh Ward.

School Furniture.—Sealed Proposals, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 24 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
SANDY HIGGINS,
STEPHEN BROOKER,
JOHN WARRENNER,
} Committee.

Proposals Will be Received—Until Saturday, June 28, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the dredging out of Flushing Bay, for a steamboat channel, from Flushing to College Point, as per survey and map made by Comdr. William Smith, City Surveyor. The survey and map may be seen at POPPENHUSEN & KONG'S, No. 44 Cliff-st., at which place said proposals will be received in writing.

EFFINGHAM W. LAWRENCE,
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER,
ISAAC PECK, Jr.,
} Committee.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

Linen Playing Cards.—Sportsmen and Yacht Clubs, Saloons and Club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the Mart of the Philadelphia Card Factory, of Samuel Hart & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Astor House.

Extra and Choice Meats.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS P. DIWON, Nos. 7 and 8 Jeffer's Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

Country House for Sale.—In the village of Flushing, Long Island, 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, on the road to Whitestone, 2 miles from Bowne-st. Depot, and 1 mile from the Bay. The house is 40 feet front, 30 feet deep, and 2 stories high, with basement, and contains 10 rooms, with closets, &c. Also, a stable, carriage-house, and other outbuildings. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain about 1 acre of land, well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to Mrs. Mary Ann Bowne, on the premises, or to Mrs. Mary Ann Bowne, No. 5 Bowne-st., Flushing, L. I.

Country Seat on the Hudson River for Sale.—A large, substantial and well-finished house, with all the modern conveniences, on about five acres of land, on the East side of the road, and on the hill side, near the Episcopal Church. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Hudson River, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The shrubbery is planted and tastefully laid out, with choice fruit trees. The stable and carriage-house are of modern construction, and in complete order. The whole is shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. R. Aymar, on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

Beautiful Country Residence and Farm for Sale at a Bargain.—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 33 acres of land, about 15 of which are now under cultivation—the balance is meadow, pasture, and wood land; an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon-house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to
S. CARDWELL, No. 406 3d-av.

Beautiful Country Seat.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 40 by 51 feet, with an addition 20 by 30 feet, and two wings, 24 by 30 feet, all splendid parlors, with arches, statuary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with deciduous and evergreen trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depot, 26 miles from New-York.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

Country Seat for Sale.—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depot. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, hen-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a goodly variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or P. DEPEYSTER, No. 60 Wall-st.

Desirable Country Seat for Sale at Fishkill.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house, &c., a beautiful building site for one or more, commanding a most magnificent view of the Hudson River, Newburgh, Matteawan, Fishkill Landing, and the mountains and villages, while the grounds extend to the Fishkill Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $6,500. Apply on the premises to
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

Beautiful Country Seat for Sale.—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depôt at Bruenville, L. I., containing 12 or 15 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bed-room, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. R. Aymar, on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

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Heath House—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of July next for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

Lebanon Springs, New-York.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer.

HENRY HULL.

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Desirable Country Seat for Sale at Fishkill

AUCTION SALES.

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FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ZINC PAINTS.

PRINTING.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Disinterested Sovereigns of the United States and Great Britain.

NEWS GENERALLY UNIMPORTANT.

Mental Conflict in the United States.

COTTON LOWER. BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

Consols 94 1-2 @ 94 2-8.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, about noon on Saturday, arrived at 6:30 on the evening of the 18th inst.

The Collins steamer Atlantic, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M., on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

The steamship Persepolis, with the new submarine telegraph, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M., on Thursday, the 12th inst.

The steamship Arabia passed Cape Race at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 13th inst., and arrived here at 6:30 on the evening of the 18th inst.

The Cunard steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst., arrived at New-York at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Persia brings 200 passengers and $700,000 in specie.

The Persia encountered fog on the Banks.

The Arabia brings 175 passengers and $250,000 in specie.

The Arabia encountered ice on the Banks.

The Persia's passage was 9 days and 17 hours.

The Arabia's passage was 10 days.

The Persia reports that the Arabia passed Cape Race at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 13th inst.

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